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and thus a set of coins which in Cohen's work are torn widely asunder by alphabetical requirements is brought together in a sequence which impresses one with the major events of a quiet reign of peace and prosperity.

An example from the coinage of Caligula is a large brass or sestertius, which is a dated piece belonging to the year 37 A. D. The reverse type represents the Emperor sacrificing at an altar before a temple, and bears the inscription DIVO AUG. (= Divo Augusto, 'To the deified Augustus'). This type Mr. Sydenham refers to the celebration of the Ludi Saeculares, or Secular Games, which Caligula celebrated so extravagantly in 37 A.D. Another example would be the coins of Nero with the temple of Janus on the reverse and the inscription, 'The peace of the Roman people on land and sea having been established, he closed the gates of the temple of Janus'. In Cohen, we find descriptions of bronze coins of different sizes bearing this reverse type, a few of which are dated and the dates correspondingly recorded. The historical meaning of the type, however, is naturally not explained, but there can be no doubt that the reference is to the Parthian War which came to an end in 63 A. D., and the closing of the temple of Janus in 64 A. D. The specimens of this type which are dated bear out this inference as to the meaning.

This volume is most warmly commended, not only to students of Roman numismatics, but to all students and teachers of the Classics and Roman history, as the only work of this general nature which is handy and inexpensive, and one eminently reliable. Its author is already a well-known figure in the numismatic world through his book on the Coinage of Nero, his various contributions published in the Numismatic Chronicle, the organ of the Royal Numismatic Society, and in the valuable Numismatic Circular published by Messrs. Spink and Son (London).

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, NEW YORK CITY. AGNES BALDWIN BRETT.

IN CATILINAM 2.4

Utinam ille omnis suas copias eduxisset! Tongilium mihi eduxit, quem amare in praetexta coeperat, Publicium et Minucium, quorum aes alienum contractum in popina nullum rei publicae motum afferre poterat; reliquit quos viros, quanto aere alieno, quam valentis, quam nobilis!

In place of the traditional punctuation, Mr. Clyde R. Jeffords has proposed, in THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY II. 96, to put a period after *reliquit*, suppressing the semicolon that precedes it, or rather, I suppose, changing it to a comma, thus "securing a perfectly balanced period, a typical case of adversative asyndeton, and phrasing with the vigor that is so conspicuously lacking in the passage as it is ordinarily printed".

Still, the sense afforded by the punctuation of our present text is so clear that the proposed change seems unnecessary. The general sense is this: 'The men who have gone with Catiline are far less important than

those he has left in the city'. This idea Cicero develops into the following antithesis: . . . Publicius and Minucius he has taken with him, whose debts contracted in taverns could be of no consequence to the State¹, but those he has left, (you all know) what men they are; how burdened with debts, how powerful, how noble!

The adversative asyndeton is strongly marked, both by the opposition in thought, as explained above, and by the chiasmic construction: *Tongilium mihi eduxit* . . .; *reliquit quos viros* . . ., and the meaning of the passage, as it stands in our editions, is quite satisfactory. On the other hand, the change proposed by Mr. Jeffords would result in a contradiction, as *quos viros, quanto aere alieno* . . ., would refer to the same men of whom Cicero has just said, *quorum aes alienum* . . . nullum rei publicae motum afferre poterat. The traditional punctuation is therefore to be maintained.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE,
WINOOSKI, VERMONT.

J. M. HERROUET.

AS TO CICERO'S NODDING

In THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 14.31-32, Professor Nutting quotes the following passage from Cicero, Cat. 3.21:

Illud vero nonne ita praesens est ut nutu Iovis optimi maximi factum esse videatur, ut, cum hodierno die mane per forum meo iussu et coniurati et eorum indices in aedem Concordiae ducerentur, eo ipso tempore signum statueretur?

He then goes on to attribute the irregular sequence of the imperfect subjunctives in dependence on *praesens est* to carelessness on Cicero's part in allowing himself to be thrown off the track by the intervening *factum esse*. Without denying that the *factum esse* makes the imperfect tenses seem a little more natural, I should like to maintain that Cicero knew just what he was doing when he used those tenses, and that he could not have expressed his thought nearly so well in any other way, even if a word like *divinum* had been used in place of *nutu* . . . *factum esse*.

The principle of sequence is merely the tendency of subordinate verbs to indicate time with reference to the time of the superior (main) verb, instead of to the time of utterance or writing (in Caesar, about a 95% tendency for subjunctives and 75% for indicatives). But this tendency in no way prevents an imperfect subjunctive from being subordinate to a present tense if a past point of view is otherwise indicated (as in *quaero a te quid agerem*), any more than it prevents the use of the perfect and present subjunctives in consecutive clauses dependent on past tenses, where the author feels it more important to indicate the time of the result with reference to the time of writing than to the time of the superior verb.

There is, moreover, another striking exception to the tendency above mentioned. When a *cum*-clause in the

¹Debts contracted in taverns, the gathering-places of the low class, would not amount to a great deal.

indicative defines the time of the main clause, the usual time-relationship is reversed, and the tense of the main verb indicates time in reference to that indicated in the *cum*-clause. This usage includes the '*cum*-inverse' clauses, but is much wider. In this quotation, the two imperfect subjunctives would evidently be imperfect indicatives if the thought were expressed directly; the *cum*-clause, reinforced by *eo ipso tempore*, indicates the temporal point of view to which its superior verb, *statueretur*, refers, and has for its own point of reference the past time indicated by *hodierno die mane*: 'at the very time, early this morning, when the men were being led through the Forum, the statue was being erected! *Statutum sit* would not express at all the parallel action of the two verbs which is here indicated.

In addition, it may be noted that *illud* refers to an event in the past, and not to the present time, and that both the *ut*-clauses belong to the type in which the time of the verb has no close logical relationship with that of the superior verb, and so often shows irregular sequence. *Videatur* would be necessary if *erat* took the place of *est*, for, in result clauses dependent upon past tenses, the present subjunctive is almost invariably used to indicate opinions held at the time of writing or utterance. An instance is found close by, in Cat. 3. 18: *Haec omnia . . . ita sunt a me administrata ut . . . videatur*.

ROXBURY SCHOOL,
CHESHIRE, CONN.

BERNARD M. ALLEN.

CLASSICAL CONFERENCE AT VASSAR COLLEGE

The Classical Conference of the Lower Hudson District met at Vassar College, on Saturday, November 13, morning and afternoon. The Chairman was Professor Catharine Saunders, of the Department of Latin, Vassar College. The morning session was devoted to a consideration of College entrance problems. Professor C. F. Fiske, of the Department of English, at Vassar, gave a most illuminating talk upon the question, What should High School Latin contribute to College Preparation in English? He stressed the importance of an intelligent conception of sentence-structure, derivation of words, parallel developments in English and Latin, idiomatic translation, and of instilling in the High School student a "sense of the beauty of antiquity". Miss Mary L. Overocker, of the Poughkeepsie High School, drawing from a fund of personal experience, spoke on The Quantitative Requirement in College Entrance Latin. In conclusion, Mr. S. Dwight Arms, of the State Department of Education, explained the aims and the operation of the New Syllabus in Latin in New York State.

In the afternoon, resolutions were adopted commemorating the death of Professor Elizabeth H. Palmer, of Vassar, the first President of the Conference. Officers were elected for the coming year, as follows: Professor Saunders, President; Miss Henrietta Manning, Kingston High School, Vice-President; Miss Margaret Tobin, Poughkeepsie High School, Secretary-Treasurer. The rest of the programme consisted of papers presented by members of the Vassar faculty. Professor I. C. Thallon, of the Department of History, read an article, entitled, New Lights on some Problems of Ancient History. Reports on late excavations in Greece and Crete were so interrupted by the war that Professor

Thallon's comprehensive account was greeted with extreme interest. Professor Lillie O. Taylor's illustrated talk on Recent Excavations at Pompeii gave the audience a very clear idea of the scientific methods and remarkable results of the work of the Neapolitan archaeologists. Dr. Ella Bourne and Dr. C. C. Coulter, of the Department of Latin, presented two delightful mediaeval sketches, A Latin Story-Book and A Fourteenth Century Scholar, taken from larger works on which they are now engaged for a volume of Mediaeval Studies to be published by members of the faculty of Vassar College.

More than fifty teachers from the limited district represented by the Association attended the conference. VASSAR COLLEGE. MARGARET TITCHENER.

THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE ATLANTIC STATES

Second Fall Meeting

The Second Fall Meeting of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States was held at The Johns Hopkins University, on Saturday morning, November 27, in conjunction with the annual meeting of The Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, and in cooperation with the Baltimore Classical Club. There was a good attendance.

The programme was as follows: Petrarch's Africa, Professor W. P. Mustard, The Johns Hopkins University, President of the Baltimore Classical Club; The Real Problem of Secondary School Latin, Mr. Charles H. Breed, Lawrenceville School; Remarks on Lucretius as Student and as Teacher, Professor Charles Knapp, Barnard College.

Mr. Breed's paper had to do with the requirements in Latin for admission to College, as laid down in the documents of The College Entrance Examination Board, and as interpreted by the examiners and the readers of the Board. The paper called forth considerable discussion.

C. K.

THE CHICAGO CLASSICAL CLUB

The twentieth meeting of The Chicago Classical Club was held at the Hotel La Salle, May 8, 1920, Dean Roy C. Flickinger presiding. With the exception of the meeting at which Dr. Walter Leaf spoke, the attendance (97) was the largest in the history of the Club.

Professor Omer F. Long, of Northwestern University, gave a report on Tysilio's account of Caesar's invasion of Britain. The ter-octocentenary of the Battle of Thermopylae was celebrated by two papers, one by Professor Paul Shorey, of the University of Chicago, on the Historical Background, the other by President Lynn Harold Hough, of Northwestern University, on Then and Now. Sir Robert Falconer, President of the University of Toronto, who was unexpectedly present, added to the interest of the occasion by impromptu remarks concerning the value which he sets upon classical study. Officers were elected for the coming year, as follows: President, Mr. Payson S. Wild, of the Harvard School; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Frances Etten, of the Wendell Phillips High School; additional members of the Executive Committee, Mr. W. L. Carr, of the University High School, Professor Keith Preston, of Northwestern University, and Mrs. Clarissa B. Laughlin, of the Schurz High School.

FRANCES ETEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.